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SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

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THE CELEBRATION

OF THE

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF

THE NEW YORK

Academy of Medicine

HELD AT

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL

JANUARY 29, 1897

PRINTED FOR THE ACADEMY
1903

LANE LIBRARY

PREFACE

THE following pages contain a full account of the semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine, held on January 29, 1897, together with a copy of the original constitution of the Academy and a list of the officers of the Academy from the time of its organization, in 1847, down to January 1, 1897.

The celebration began with exercises in the large auditorium of the Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8.30 P.M. A brilliant assembly of the Fellows of the Academy and their invited guests filled the hall to overflowing.

After the eloquent address of the President of the United States, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, which closed the formal part of the exercises, a reception was held in the building of the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West Forty-third Street. Here all were presented to the President of the United States, who graciously delayed his departure to Washington for the purpose of meeting the Fellows of the Academy and their guests.

At a stated meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held November 5, 1896, the following recommendation from the Council was read:

"In view of the approach of the semi-centennial of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Council recommends to the Academy that the occasion be celebrated in an appropriate manner, and that the details of this celebration should be left to three committees—one of arrangement, one of invitation, and one of entertainment, to be appointed by the President, of which he shall be a member ex-officio."

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Upon motion this recommendation of the Council was accepted.

The President appointed the following committees, in accordance with the resolution:

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

William M. Polk, M.D., Chairman.

Robert F. Weir, M.D.	A. Alexander Smith, M.D
Charles McBurney, M.D.	Edward G. Janeway, M.D.
D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.	Landon Carter Gray, M.D.
William T. Lusk, M.D.	Edward D. Fisher, M.D.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

John H. Girdner, M.D., Chairman.

Egbert H. Grandin, M.D.	Charles Inslee Pardee, M.D.
Clarence C. Rice, M.D.	Prince A. Morrow, M.D.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT.

Daniel Lewis, M.D., Chairman.

M. Allen Starr, M.D.	H. Holbrook Curtis, M.D.
Clement Cleveland, M.D.	Arthur M. Jacobus, M.D.
Nathan E. Brill, M.D.	T. Matlack Cheesman, M.D.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1896.

At a stated meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held November 5th, it was unanimously resolved to celebrate the semi-centennial of the founding of the Academy.

The Committee of Arrangements begs to announce that public exercises will be held on January 29, 1897, at Carnegie Hall, to be followed later in the evening by a reception at the Academy of Medicine.

The programme will be substantially as follows:

Address by President Cleveland.

Oration by Dr. A. Jacobi.

Addresses by one or more of the founders of the Academy.

Each Fellow of the Academy will be entitled to two reserved seat tickets (good until 8 P.M.), and also to one ticket, admitting two, to the reception at the Academy.

The expenses of the celebration will be about $3,500, and the committee asks from each Fellow of the Academy a subscription of $5 or more.

Tickets will be issued in the order of application; you will therefore kindly fill out the enclosed card, stating whether you intend to be present, and also the amount of your subscription.

It is hoped that all the members of the Academy whether expecting to be present or not, will subscribe liberally, as it is intended to make the occasion a memorable one in the history of the Academy.

WM. M. POLK, M.D.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

EDWARD D. FISHER, M.D.,
Secretary.

INVITATION TO THE CELEBRATION

The President and Council
request the pleasure of your company
at the
Semi-Centennial Celebration
of
The New York Academy of Medicine,
on Friday evening, January the twenty-ninth.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M.D.,
President.

REGINALD H. SAYRE, M.D.,
Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

William M. Polk, M.D., Chairman,

Robert F. Weir, M.D.,
William T. Lusk, M.D.,
Charles McBurney, M.D.,
A. Alex. Smith, M.D.,
D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.,
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Clement Cleveland, M.D.,
Arthur M. Jacobus, M.D.,
Nathan E. Brill M.D.,
T. Matlack Cheesman, M.D.

EXERCISES AT CARNEGIE HALL.

January 29, 1897.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT CARNEGIE HALL.

INVOCATION,
Right Rev. Bishop Potter, LL.D.

ADDRESS,
Joseph D. Bryant, M.D.,
President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Music.

ADDRESSES,
Samuel S. Purple, M.D., and Lewis A. Sayre, M.D.,
of the Founders of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Music.

ORATION,
A. Jacobi, M.D.,
an ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine

Music.

ADDRESS,
The President of the United States, Hon. Grover Cleveland.

Music.

ADDRESS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY,

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M.D.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As presiding officer of the occasion, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, to extend to all a cordial welcome to the semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of the organization. We greet you with a keen sense of appreciation of the honor your presence confers, and venture to express the hope of a continuance of your friendly regard in time to come. And, too, we hasten to acknowledge our profound obligations to those whose beneficent aid and loyal support have reared from comparative insignificance to sturdy manhood a medical body coequal with the other learned professions of the city, in material and scientific possessions.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the expression indicating the medical purposes of the organization, which are, in the language of the constitution of the Academy, " the promotion of the science and art of medicine, including the maintenance of a public library." How well these aims have been observed will be told to you by the orator of the evening, and, therefore, needs no mention at this time. Neither does it require the utterance of pointed or extended statements to indicate the reason for the presence of this distinguished and kindly gathering of the friends of the Academy of Medicine, for the generous regard exhibited by you at this time is a self-evident expression of the natural delight experienced by all

good people in the realization of the happy outcome of commendable endeavor under all circumstances.

The Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine and their friends signalize with exceeding gladness tonight their appreciation of the wise conception of fifty years ago, and of the magnificent issue—an issue the product of continued effort, stimulated by public pride and professional fidelity. The attainment by the organization of its grand home and scientific belongings can be regarded in no other light than as an earnest of its rapidly advancing importance, based on an awakened professional *esprit du corps* and a higher station in public confidence and esteem. The cohesive efforts of members of our vocation, directed to the establishment and maintenance of tangible evidences of progress and enlightenment that serve to beautify and contribute to the importance of the commonwealth of which they are a portion, engender a healthy and extended consideration for our profession on the part of those whose civic pride and patriotism constitute them as public benefactors.

It is said, sometimes, that many of our calling regard their duty to society as completed when they shall have ministered to the maladies of those *only* whose good fortune enables them to solicit the attention. Certainly, there is no class of citizens that can add more to the stability and moral excellence of a body politic than can those whose professional duty it is to understand and remedy the ill effects of the violations of law and order on the physical and mental vigor of its people; and, when it is recalled that the medical profession of this city alone ministers annually, in the hospitals and dispensaries, to the physical misfortunes of more than half a million of her needy residents, without the expectation of pecuniary recompense or other reward than that which attends well-doing and experience, then, indeed, it can be said with

all modesty of the medical profession, that it contributes a royal part to the health and comfort of the physically oppressed of the community. Nor is the zeal in the labor lessened by the knowledge of the fact that the possessors of plenty often so masquerade in the manner and habiliment of poverty as to secure by illicit method the advantage of charity's price.

The rewards of this labor are potent and far-reaching. The usefulness of the distressed is extended; their self-respect is increased, and gratitude is established in hearts where before it had but a fickle tenure; and thus is begotten a higher sense of accountability to the mandates of good citizenship, and a firmer grasp on the minds of the public of the benefits of self-government. Nor is this all that the medical profession is ready and glad to do. In every question and emergency of a sanitary nature that relates to the corporeal and commercial welfare of the people, the profession gives unsparingly and with earnest desire its best physical efforts and wisest mental conceptions. Striking examples of this course of action on the part of the profession, as represented by Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, are witnessed in connection with Quarantine, the Health Department of this city, the Croton water-shed, and other instances; all being matters of such recent history as to require but a mention now to recall, not only those stirring occasions, but also the character, the value, and the outcome of their patient and untiring efforts.

These evidences of professional public spirit were welcome and dutiful offerings, expressive of the fact that physicians, like all other citizens, hesitate at no sacrifice in the interest of the public good. Although the comparative paucity of the substantial rewards of their calling renders impossible the giving of munificent pecuniary contributions, still, their special knowledge, bodily comfort,

and personal safety are bestowed with a freedom that outweighs in the scale of human experience the giving of the grosser gains of unprofessional endeavor.

However this may be, there yet remains the fact that physicians, like other citizens, share in the favors of enlightened control, and, therefore, like them, owe an unswerving allegiance to the principles that contemplate the greatest good to the greatest number, as attained through every path of human exertion. Therefore, to those of generous heart and benevolent purpose we say, that which we have shall be joined with yours, together with a prayer that both shall augment the wisdom and strength of the needy in every walk of life.

Fifty years ago 184 prominent members of the medical profession of this city founded the New York Academy of Medicine. Of this number, eight are yet in the ranks of the living, two of whom will honor this occasion —as all have honored the profession—with words of wise significance.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D.

Mr. President, Friends, and Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine:

Occasions like the present naturally call up remembrances of the past; these, in detail, I will leave for those who follow me, and will confine my remarks briefly to the spirit, scope, and needs of this institution.

The inspirations of the midnight hour of November 18, 1846, when the cause of the widows and orphans of medical men pleaded not in vain, will ever be remembered as the initial point of this institution. The spirit of that benevolent occasion, fostered and encouraged by the good and true men of the medical profession there assembled,

culminated on January 13, 1847, in the adoption of the constitution and by-laws of the New York Academy of Medicine, which in spirit and power have for the past fifty years fulfilled nobly the purpose for which they were created. They still remain a bulwark for the future guide and protection of this institution.

The motives which moved the founders of this Academy in their work were the creation of an institution which should be a barrier between quackery and medical integrity—the establishment of a stringent motive for ethical observance—a desire to stand well among one's fellows, and a determined step toward professional harmony and sentiment in the suppression of pretension and the support of purity of medical character. May these motives be ever the same in this Academy, their course ever onward, and in the language of another, may this institution ever exist a shelter for the good, a warning and terror to the vicious, a stimulus to and a reward for high and holy action, and a defender of our one faith and common altar.

But there were other motives that moved the founders of this Academy, and which have been constantly kept in view; these are embraced in the cultivation of the science of medicine, the elevation of the standard of medical education, the promotion of public health, the procurement of a building to be devoted to the Academy, one in which all the regular members of the profession could meet on common ground. These objects have, in the main, been realized. But there was still another, which was early entertained by the founders, but which did not take on formal development until 1876, and this was the establishment of a great medical library, free to all, one that would fully meet the present and future wants of the medical profession in this great city. It does not, perhaps, become me to enter even upon a general description

of the methods by which these results have, in the main, been accomplished. Suffice it to say that the New York Academy of Medicine has now a free library at the service of the profession and the public of 50,000 volumes, a medical library which is only excelled in this country by that of the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, and that is cared for and sustained by the general government. Our library, to adequately fulfil the requirements of the present and the demands of the future, greatly needs the early enlargement of the library fund. The present year offers to the friends of this institution the opportunity to aid in this particular the good work in which it is engaged.

In 1877 the honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, on the application of the founders of this Academy, granted a special charter, conferring certain powers and privileges upon the Academy, in the nature of a trust. By this charter the trust funds are completely protected, and the knowledge of this fact, we hope, will lead our friends to aid in the completion of the library endowment fund. When this is accomplished, the library will be able to meet the wants of its thousands of readers.

The marked interest that the wise, the good, and the wealthy men of our city are manifesting in literary facilities, show that New York is fast becoming the literary centre of America. Who of the many thousands that travel on the elevated railway that winds along the eastern slope of Morningside Park, has failed to observe that grand structure which looms up in the western horizon, which Columbia's noble benefactor is erecting and endowing as a home for her library? Such munificent acts of private benevolence call for the admiration and gratitude of the public, alike to that rendered him who wielded armies for the public good.

Casting my eye over this vast assembly and observing the thousands of ladies that grace this occasion, I am

reminded of the fact that they are our best patrons and our warmest friends. No stronger illustration is needed to confirm the truth of this assertion than is found in the history of this Academy. The special charter of 1877 places all the personal and real estate of the Academy in the hands of its five trustees, in the form of a general permanent trust fund. The amount of this fund at the present time slightly exceeds $300,000; of this amount, three lady friends (*and God bless them*) have contributed more than $100,000. May their good example be followed in the coming half-century by some of those who are here to-night.

But Mr. President, I will close these desultory remarks. In looking back upon the career of this Academy for the past fifty years, its founders, who, it has been said, "builded better than they knew," observe with pleasure and becoming pride that their highest anticipations have been realized. They still recognize the inspirations of that benevolent occasion when the cause of the widow and orphan pleaded not in vain, and they most fervently pray that that God who guided and protected the children of Israel in their passage through the Red Sea will, in his own good time and way, guide and protect this institution in efforts to prepare the best means to relieve the downcast, heal the sick, and to encourage and guide the junior members of the medical profession of this great city to good work and good deeds.

Mr. President, I thank you for the privileges of this occasion.

ADDRESS OF LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D.

Mr. President, Fellows of the Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I remember very well the evening when the idea of forming the Academy of Medicine was first suggested.

It was after the annual dinner of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, organized by the late Dr. Edward Delafield, and which, up to that time, had always held its annual dinners at the Astor House.

This occasion afforded the only opportunity the profession had for social intercourse. It is true that there were various small medical clubs in different parts of the city at that time, but their members never met at a common gathering, except at this yearly banquet, when the large dining-room and spacious parlors of the Astor House offered a delightful opportunity for professional discussions after the dinner was over. On this particular occasion we did not meet at the Astor House, as usual, but at Peteler's, a fashionable restaurant on Broadway, near Prince Street. During the course of the evening, the subject of forming a new society was discussed, which should have a building of its own, in which the various departments of the profession could have a permanent home, and in which could be collected a library which should be worthy of the profession, and an honor as well as an ornament to the city. The County Medical Society was, at that time, the only organization that could grant the legal power to practise medicine in this city; it had, however, fallen into disrepute through having failed in the discharge of its official duties, and in maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession.

It was therefore thought best by many of its mem-

bers to organize a new society, which should be governed by a code of ethics, similar to that subsequently adopted by the American Medical Association, at its organization in Philadelphia.

We elected for our first president Dr. John Stearns, on account of his great ability as a presiding officer, his agreeable, affable manners, his sterling integrity, and high sense of professional honor.

This wise choice of a president did much to raise the Academy in the public estimation, and put it on a proper basis for future usefulness.

One of the first acts of the Academy was to petition the Legislature to establish a Board of Commissioners of Health, to look after the sanitary condition of the city; this board to consist of scientific physicians of experience, and practical sanitary engineers, who were to be appointed irrespective of politics, and to be given almost unlimited control of everything pertaining to the public health.

The wisdom of this action is very apparent at the present time, for, on referring to our table of vital statistics, we find that the death-rate of the city of New York compares most favorably with that of any other city, either in this country or in Europe.

As the good sanitary condition of the city has a direct influence on its commerce, we at once see the immense importance of the medical profession to the city's welfare. When pestilence or epidemics prevail, trade and commerce are immediately suspended, and millions on millions of money lost. Then comes the scientific physician to the rescue, with the knowledge which he has acquired in his bacteriological laboratory and his practical sanitary experience; the city is saved and commerce resumes its sway.

After fifty years of steady growth in membership, in social influence, and in scientific advancement, the Acad-

emy stands to-day an efficient bulwark and protection to the public health, not alone of this city and State, but of the whole country.

A committee of twenty-one of its most distinguished members has for two years recommended to Congress legislation which, if adopted, would save thousands of lives annually, and eventually stamp out tuberculosis and certain other infectious diseases from our midst. While the committee has not yet succeeded in securing a National Board of Health, it feels certain that this reform cannot be delayed much longer, and I take this opportunity, on behalf of the committee, and of the Academy itself, to thank the President of the United States, who honors us with his presence to-night, for the advice and support he gave our committee at all times, in its efforts to induce Congress to adopt its suggestions.

The President then introduced the orator of the occasion, A. Jacobi, M.D., who delivered the following oration:

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Mr. President!

Mr. President and Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, Ladies and Gentlemen: One century has expanded this nation of three millions into its present population of seventy. Its democratic constitution attracted Europeans weary of class differences, prejudices, and sufferings. Liberty and equality, inscribed on its flag, opened opportunities to intelligence and diligence, roused legitimate rivalry, and developed inventive genius and independence of character. While inventive genius, coupled with industry, led to prosperity, independence of character found or fought its way out of political errors or

actual calamities, sometimes without, other times with the guidance of clear-headed, unselfish, determined, and consistent leaders. But a young nation in its infancy has, properly speaking, no preconceived designs. It is like a product of nature, unfolding spontaneously. In evolving its organic life it rises to self-consciousness, and possibly to the development of an ideal.

It was on the same democratic basis that one-half of a century ago the New York Academy of Medicine was founded. But it differed from the national commonwealth in this, that it required no time to exhibit concerted aims or definite plans. Nor was it without an ideal from its beginning. It was well understood that our Academy was to differ materially from what is called an academy of medicine in Europe. A European academy is always a government institution, in some way or other supported by centralized national means. Its members comprise the intellectual and sometimes the social heads of the profession only. Young faces are but seldom seen among its fellows. Membership is, as a rule, obtained after a long life of successful scientific pursuits only. Their labors and efforts are not intended for practical aims or objects, but they become beneficent by the action of that logical force which ordains that there is no scientific result, no truth ever so abstruse, but will finally terminate in some tangible application. Though all this be true, the limitation and exclusiveness of membership results in a sort of aristocratic estrangement from the masses of the profession, and still more from the community at large.

The New York Academy of Medicine has a broader basis. The high and lowly, the old and young, the mature and the youthfully ambitious, though they represented the most different and various types, combined for the same purposes.

According to a circular issued years ago, in the pos-

session of many, the Academy is not connected with any school or college. It is self-supporting, and carried on in the interest of the whole profession. There are no fees or emoluments of a private or individual nature. It is a democratic community, with equal duties and rights. It is not subsidized by the State or municipal corporation. Its aims are the elevation of the profession to a higher scientific standard for increased public usefulness. We claim that these aims concern the public as much as they do the profession. Increased scientific attainments on the part of the medical men of the country secure to the people great advantages and more effective service. Here it is that the interests of the nation and of the profession meet. Ay, I shall prove to you that the immediate interests of the whole community have for many years been uppermost in the creed and in the deeds of the Academy. Indeed, there is abundance of evidence to demonstrate that the Academy deserves the general interest and sympathy exhibited to-night by so many distinguished, not only in society but in all the professions, and in literature and science; ay, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The history of the New York Academy of Medicine as a scientific institution is contemporaneous with that of modern medicine as created by Virchow and the German school which rapidly rose and broadened into scientific cosmopolitanism. In this wonderful evolution the Academy has freely participated. It was fully prepared for it by its ancestry. That ancestry was Anglo-Saxon medicine, which, since Sydenham, never swerved for any length of time nor suffered from philosophical theories built on clouds, nor from the chaos of mysticism which reigned supreme in a part of the European continent during the first half of this century. The American medical profession, like its Anglo-Saxon ancestry, was penetrated by the spirit of intelligent scrutiny. The best of the one

hundred and eighty-four founders of the Academy developed it, the plainer men shared it. The fifty years of its existence have furnished wonderful proof of the facile adaptation of Anglo-Saxon clinical empiricism to the equally solid results of modern pathology, histology, and bacteriology.

The very first paper printed in 1847 for the Academy was a historical sketch, by Pliny Earle, of the institutions for the insane in the United States of America. Much later, in 1861, Parigot read his paper on moral insanity in relation to criminal acts. The interest in that all-important subject, so replete with dangers both to the actual or alleged criminal and to human society, has never died out in the Academy, until it could sustain a few years ago the movement to transfer our insane to State care, with which the name of Louisa Lee Schuyler will forever be indelibly connected. The report of a committee upon the comparative value of milk formed from the slops of distilleries and other food, in 1848, was followed by one on solidified milk, in 1854, and another one on city milk, in 1859. William H. Van Buren's and Gurdon Buck's papers on tracheotomy in croup, and Van Buren's on hip-joint amputation, were read in 1850. Valentine Mott's (the first to operate for aneurism of the innominata) remarks on the importance of anæsthesia from chloroform date from 1848; his case of aneurism and ligature of the left subclavian artery from 1851. Not long after, C. E. Isaacs communicated his original work on the structure and physiology of the kidney, 1856; and John C. Dalton his memorable researches on the anatomy of the placenta in 1858.

Some time previously the accessibility of the larynx and bronchial tubes was first proven in the Academy by Horace Green; that was more than forty years ago. The cholera epidemics of previous times were the subjects of

papers, thoroughly enjoyable to-day, by John W. Francis. The diphtheria discussion of January, 1860, was an incentive to observation and study all over the States and beyond. Gurdon Buck invented his and our present method of treating femoral fractures, in 1861. J. Marion Sims, whose statue adorns Bryant Park, benefited mankind by his silver sutures, by improved and by new operations, and by many papers and discussions. John Watson wrote for the Academy his learned history of medical men in ancient times in 1856. On the floor of the Academy J. T. Leaming, after P. Camman had facilitated diagnosis by the double stethoscope, still in use, taught his brilliant theories of the functions of the pleura and of the respiratory murmurs.

Not long after (1863), Louis Elsberg instructed the profession in the topical medication of the larynx and neighboring organs under sight. John C. Dalton spoke on "Vivisection, What it Is, and What it Has Accomplished," in 1866; and the Academy published Robert T. Edes's prize essay, 1869, on the physiology and pathology of the sympathetic or ganglionic nervous system; also a report of William C. Roberts on the causes of death and disease in the metropolis, 1868. There were also notable discussions on cholera, on chronic metritis, on ventilation, and on sanitary police in 1866, and the paper in 1867, by A. C. Post, on the curative effects of blood-letting. There were contributions by Willard Parker, Alonzo Clark, Austin Flint, and a host of others, whose names will not be forgotten, though they be not mentioned here. For it cannot be my intention to review all the Academy has accomplished during its lifetime. What I have told you refers to those whose faces and voices are known to our memories only. Indeed, while I was glancing over the sacred list of the one hundred and eighty-four founders, my eye was arrested by at least forty names of men who, by original

investigations and contributions, have deserved well of the science and art of medicine.

As to those still living, a single allusion must suffice. One of the later great results of academic work was the memorable discussion on intubation of the larynx in croup, on June 2, 1887. It followed the discoverer's long-continued labors and his paper on "Intubation versus Tracheotomy," and carried the renown and influence of American ingenuity all over the globe. Let me also mention the debates of last year on the diphtheria antitoxin, which have contributed much to the study and dissemination of the employment of that beneficent antidote.

Such are the method and line of work by which this American institution has exhibited its power, enlarged its sphere of influence, and rivalled the countries of old Europe. Such is the kind of competition that is bid a hearty welcome all over the world. That is the only kind of interference with and combination against Europe which, without collision, but with co-operation, is worthy of the great American people. There is your reciprocity without a treaty, indeed, not only reciprocity of mutual giving and taking, but the proof of intellectual solidarity and fraternity of civilized mankind.

The distinctive feature, however, of the New York Academy of Medicine, as a peculiarly American institution, is not its merely scientific work. This it has in common with similar organizations in monarchical countries. Its characteristic superiority consists in this, that it is composed of citizens. The American is or ought to be the "*zoön politikon*," the political creature of Aristotle, a co-operative cell in the organism of society. From that point of view let me glance over the fields on which you will find the members of this association in full activity; let me indicate what they are doing for you individually as practitioners; for you as a community as sanitarians,

to the utter neglect of self-interest; let me also show the relation of the Academy to its own members and to other scientific bodies. Finally, let me consider what it and you combined may be capable of achieving for the future of medicine and of mankind.

As practitioners, the members of the profession, academicians and others, have amply satisfied the reasonable expectations of the sick in the community. In former times almost every man, the most illustrious surgeon of the day not excepted, was a general practitioner. Specialists were not so numerous as they are to-day; indeed, there existed but few. These were men of ripe, general experience, who would confine their work to a special organ or line of practice. When medical science broadened out and its progress depended on thoroughly specialistic study and research, the big old tree divided up into branches and branchlets; and in the practice of medicine the number of specialists, both mature and immature, justifiable or otherwise, increased almost incredibly. Time will be demanded to correct the mistakes and incongruities of overgrowth. Meanwhile, I am glad to be able to assure you that general practitioners still exist, and also that many specialists, known or unknown, as the case may be, have not ceased to be doctors. You know them well and intimately. Your doctor is summoned night or day, by your servant, or your telegram, or telephone. You order, there he is. He is expected to aid you with therapeutical and other means—*therapos* means servant; and to cure—the very word means care. If ever there is a class of persons who deserve to be decorated with the device "*Ich dien*," "I serve," it is your doctor. He must not know, he does not know, the difference between night and day. With doleful jealousy he might hear of the efforts of philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen, and even of politicians, in favor of an eight-hour or ten-hour day. He is

expected and willing to work indefinitely to lighten somebody's burden, like sun, or moon, or stars, that know of no rest. If anybody, your doctor is not the lily in the field that does not spin.

The same doctor goes a few streets to a hospital or to a dispensary. There he serves the poor, or the alleged poor. One of the hundreds of necessary and unnecessary institutions of the kind with which different grades of exigency, or philanthropy, or officiousness, or greed, or the wants of a teaching institution, have supplied the city claims his service. He meets the poor and also those who don the clothing of their servants to appear poor, sometimes those who leave their carriage and footman around the corner. He must not complain. He has heard of the woman in the Gospel who, before she applied to the Master Healer, is said to have "suffered many things from the physicians"; and concludes that the time has now come when the physician is to suffer from the many. Thus he aids, though ever so unwillingly, in robbing himself and his professional brethren, and in demoralizing and pauperizing a goodly part of the community. That is another unwelcome outgrowth of modern science and philanthropy, to correct which time and thought, and the cooperation of the profession and the public, are urgently demanded.

Thus he works on and on. It is but a few weeks ago that an old practitioner told me of his life. It was all work and never so much as a vacation. Exhausted he was at night, tired in the morning. He lived on the stimulants of duty performed, and on the intellectual and moral interest he took in his work, complaining only that he could not do it to his own satisfaction. Perhaps some of you remember having gazed at a statue in Munich. It represents a youth climbing upward, passing disdainfully the golden calf to attain what he evidently believes

to be a crown of laurel in the hands of the goddess. What he finally snatches is a crown of thorns. Still he climbs, maybe to reach the stars, to which Ralph Waldo Emerson bids us hitch our wagons. In spite of failures, I say to my young friends, hitch your wagon to the stars. Not everybody falls like Icarus, and the horizon enlarges from the heights. This your horizon, let it be vast; unless it be so, both the morals and the science and art of medicine will suffer. It is from that point of view also that I exhort my friends, either pure scientists or practitioners, never to forget that there is no antagonism between the two classes. The time is past, and partly through the efforts of your Academy, when the pure scientist looked upon practice as inferior, and the practitioner on pure science as beyond the pale and unpractical. Helmholtz, than whom this century has produced no more intense worker in pure science, proclaimed that mere knowledge is not the aim of man; that you may dignify it in two ways only, either by applying or by enlarging it. Knowledge without its application in the service of mankind, is like a library without readers, a museum without visitors, a symphony without hearers. Apply what you know and daily learn in the community's service. Do not forget that there is no power more worth possessing and inestimable than life and health. That truth is certainly in the minds of the American public, misguided though it be, when it feels like paying $200,000,000 annually for proprietary drugs. Nor should you be discouraged by what Pliny said and others credulously accept: "Say you are a physician, and you will be believed. Detract from your neighbor, and you will be considered superior." Mind what you may have read over the gate of a Swiss hospital, "*Res sacra miser.*" So your community, when in danger of health or life, is "*res sacra*" to you.

What has the Academy done for its members? As a

previous practice of three years in the city is required of a candidate, and the scrutiny of the committee on admission is always painstaking and fearless, the average standing and proficiency of the fellows is high and their moral tone elevated. The committee on ethics of former decades has, therefore, been abolished, together with the abrogation of the official code. No authoritative body of rules is required or recognized in place of the unwritten law of gentlemen. Alleged cases of transgression are relegated to the decision of the Council, but none was required for years. In the Academy of Medicine there are no professional politics. It is considered neutral ground, and the differences of schools, cliques, and combinations are supposed to be left behind when a fellow passes the entrance gate. Still, we are not all angels. That secret will come out some day, and may as well be whispered in public. That is why questions beyond the domain of the Academy are, however, forced in sometimes. That is to be deplored. Battle-fields there are as many in New York City as in the Virginia Wilderness, or about Lake George or ancient Rome; but Rome had its temples of Vesta and Peace. Let the profession of New York remember and revere the Academy as the one temple of safety, impartiality, and neutrality.

To none has the Academy been of more service than to the younger members. To become fellows after a fair examination of their claims to admission is in itself an honor and improves their standing. Besides, all of the eleven sections have been in working order these twelve years. That means that eleven times as many fellows found a direct encouragement for work, both in private and in public. In the section meetings, the future officers of the Academy and teachers of the profession find a new incentive to labor and research, and are always certain of an appreciative audience.

Our relations to the public at large and to the city and State have frequently been the subject of discussion. You may have been told that we demand special class legislation. If that were true, we, democratic American citizens, should be on the level of German students before they were deprived of their clannish jurisdiction, or of the Prussian military officer, whose *morale* is based on his sword, and sense of justice on the prerogatives of his degenerate nobility. In a few words, the public may learn the attempts on the part of the profession to secure a so-called special legislation. These twenty years we have been fighting in Albany for a preliminary education of matriculants, also for State examinations as a condition upon which alone the license to practise should be awarded. We, the Academy, in conjunction with the rest of the profession, have worked to increase the duration and the number of college courses. The profession, particularly as it is represented in the Medical Society of the State of New York, has secured laws against quackery, and the Medical Society of the County of New York has undertaken to extinguish it in this city. This committee sacrifices its time, and the society its own money, to combat frauds, quacks, and diploma mills. That does not look like class egotism. You should admit it is something entirely different unless you wish a low grade of knowledge in your medical advisers.

Your Academy and your profession were ever of the opinion that there must be no free trade in human flesh. Many of your old doctors were abolitionists when this nation was still disgraced by slavery. All of the old and young members who are imbued with respect for human life and health, and with the sense of their own responsibility, have combined to do your fighting, the community's fighting, against the dangers of quackery. It is not the existence of the profession, it is the safety of

you, the public, that is enhanced by your special legislation. Two things I have been told: sometimes one was that, no matter how low the standard of medical men was in some parts of the country, they were always superior to their community; the other word was, doctors were generally better than the public deserved or deserves. You can prove that such is not the case by co-operating with your doctors. We beg of you, we insist upon it, that you and your delegates, the legislators in Albany, may continue to protect you and yours from the inroads of charlatanry and ignorance. Do not forget, however, I speak here of the battle against positive ignorance, assumption, and downright illegal quackery.

The Academy does neither recognize nor fear, as in times long gone by, isms and sects, and for that very reason does not propose to war against them or even to denounce them. In its whole history of the last quarter of a century and perhaps longer, I fail to read of a case of persecution of a man or of a body of men directed against their scientific principles or prejudices. Moreover, to discuss honest scientific errors, alleged or real, in an inimical spirit is to endow them with new life. If there was animosity, it has been dying fast. Not that I mean to say that the medical world was always just. Semmelweiss, who was driven by his alleged peers into an insane asylum because he preached and practised upon the knowledge of the contagion of puerperal fever, about the same time that our own Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his wonderful essay on the same subject, or our own Atlee, who was vilified and harassed because of his leading in an operation that at present is of daily occurrence, are evidences of shortsightedness and impressibility. Still, after having observed and co-operated with the profession in this city these forty-three, and with the Academy of Medicine these forty years, I know, though errors may have crept

in, that none but the purest and most altruistic motives have governed the actions of the profession. Least of all is Herbert Spencer correct when he says that "the incorporation of authorized practitioners has developed a trades-union spirit which leads to jealousy of the unincorporated practitioners, that is, the irregulars; and, like the religious priesthood, the priesthood of medicine persecutes heretics and those who are without diplomas." I trust the great philosopher's sympathy with heretics and those who are without diplomas will never revenge itself upon him and his health.

Great questions of the day have always inspired the medical profession. Both old Socrates and modern Kant expected the light pre-eminently from medicine. It is true that in the politics of our country we have but few medical combatants, compared with the good done by medical statesmen in Europe; but that of Benjamin Rush outweighs many names not belonging to his and our profession; and until the latest time physicians have participated in your reform movements. The Committee of Seventy of 1872 had among its most active members one of the most prominent men the New York Academy of Medicine ever counted among its own, Ernst Krackowizer. In public concerns the Academy was always interested. It took the initiative in many movements, the realization of which had long to wait. Medical school inspection, inaugurated just now, was urged by the profession in open meetings twenty-five years ago, and again by members of the Academy half a dozen years ago. The Willard Parker Hospital was planned and its organization pushed by a member of the Academy. Again it was a fellow of the Academy who renewed, if not instigated, the agitation for the new factory laws in behalf of women and children in 1882. Clean streets, or rather, muddy and unhealthy streets, also the tenement-house question, also school-

houses, and the reception hospital, were the subjects of many debates. It was a committee appointed, at the request of the Board of Health, which originally started in the Academy, and which, under the leadership of C. R. Agnew, whose mind and heart have immortalized him in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to live and work with him, reformed the quarantine of the port of New York, and elaborated the plans and estimates according to which the Legislature finally restored Hoffman and Swinburne Islands to their present condition. Another committee of the Academy looked after the Croton water and the water-shed.

It was through a committee of the Academy that medical inspection of the eyes of all the inmates was introduced in public institutions. If that practice were continued conscientiously, and attention to the eyes of the newly born suffering from the same contagious ophthalmia were made compulsory, there would be many vacancies in our future blind asylums.

The Academy's efforts, joining those of other medical bodies of the land in favor of the establishment of a National Board of Health, were, however, not successful. They will prove so in future. For just as certainly as this nation means to continue "now and forever, one and inseparable," its most sacred boons, viz., health and life, interdependent as they are over the vast area of the country, should be secured by uniform legislation. It was the Academy of Medicine, again, which was called upon to protect the port and the city against the invasion of cholera. That was four years ago—a long time, perhaps, for republican memories; but it is not forgotten that the committee men, though among the busiest of the city, were always at their post; that their efforts were successful and at that time appreciated; that they aided in keeping cholera out, and, at the same time, protected the com-

mercial interests of the country. We trust the Chamber of Commerce has not forgotten its own estimation, as then expressed, of the Academy's services. Nor have the poor of this city, and of others that imitated its example, a reason to forget the Academy. The agitation for the establishment of free public baths was begun by one of its fellows in 1890, and has resulted in the erection of four such institutions. Two hundred and fifty thousand people availed themselves of the opportunities thus offered in a single year.

The responsibility toward both the public and the profession was always deeply felt by the Academy. Its library is free to the whole profession, fellows or not, and to the public at large. Besides medical works, it has many of interest to the legal profession. By both it will be readily admitted that there are more useful and more congenial relations between them than when they meet in a court of justice, where the medical man, clad with the mantle of partisan expertship or expert partisanship, does not shine to advantage, and is apt to contribute less to the honor and dignity of his profession than to the miscarriage of justice.

The Academy's hospitality is constantly exhibited in the cases of the numerous national medical societies which convene gratis under our roof. The Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, the Ladies' Protective Health Association, are made welcome on the same conditions.

The Academy is recognized as their head centre by other medical societies which cluster around it. It is in its section rooms or in Hosack Hall where they hold their regular meetings; one at least gave up its independent organization to become a section of the Academy. It cannot be avoided, however, that the generosity of the Acad-

emy is occasionally abused. Now and then we hear of desirable men who refuse to join and pay the annual contribution, on the plea that without personal membership they enjoy the privileges of those who pay their dues, that is, access to the building, the meetings, the papers, and the free library and reading room. Such occurrences do not prove much, while exhibiting the broad-mindedness of the Academy, except the occasional presence in the medical ranks of selfish men. Fate made a mistake when it admitted them to American citizenship and to a liberal vocation. Membership in a profession is by itself not sufficient to ennoble a man; it is the noble man who adorns and exalts his profession.

Nor do the academicians confine their labor to their own institution or to the city. There is no national association in which they are not interested and co-operating. It was a fellow of the Academy who established a section for diseases of children in the American Medical Association. Its members are largely represented in the Association of American Physicians, and in the American Surgical, Pædiatric, Climatological, Gynæcological, and other societies. In the transatlantic congresses, the British Medical Association, and the international medical congresses, their names are frequently met with.

What I could say, fragmentary though it be, should have convinced you that the best individual and collective efforts of the profession, as represented in the Academy, are being spent in the service of the community. In the same degree that the intellectual and scientific development of medicine and of the profession has been progressing, that service became more valuable. Now, on all your lips I am reading the question: What can the community do for the science and art and the profession of medicine, and particularly for that of the city?

The monarchies of Europe, particularly continental

Europe, have had medical schools these five hundred years; in this century their number increased. The facilities for teaching and learning were enlarged. In the last twenty-five years laboratories and clinics and libraries grew steadily with growing demands. The professors are salaried, their future is secured by pensions, their incidental expenses are paid, their lives are allowed to be dedicated exclusively to scientific research; for they and their children will not go hungry. All this is done without individual exertion or contributions. No matter whether wars crippled the means of the people, or whether militarism sucked the marrow of the land, or the sterile soil did not even feed the mostly agricultural population, the universities were provided for more or less generously by the government, at public expense.

With us the community is its own providence. The democratic citizens are their own sovereigns, and their means permit them to give way to their generosity. Schools, churches, nurseries, hospitals, libraries, have been its main beneficiaries. Medicine, however, has not yet received its full share. Still the benefactor of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, the New York family that erected and endowed college buildings, laboratories, and hospitals for a medical school, the donors of the Carnegie and the Loomis laboratories, the founder of the Pepper Laboratory in Philadelphia, and of the Bender Laboratory of Hygiene in Albany, have accomplished exactly and often most generously, what is carried out by the sacrifices and exertions of whole monarchies. Again, only a week ago, we learned of the offer of $1,000,000, made by a fellow-citizen, to whom our Academy also is under obligations for powerful aid, for purposes both of relief and instruction. You call that "royal"? No, ladies and gentlemen, that is not royal; it is the spirit of republican citizenship, dreamt by a Plato, realized by an American. Nor

am I disposed to forget what we, the New York Academy of Medicine, owe to the New York public. It is with its spontaneous and valuable aid that we were enabled to erect the spacious and commodious building in which we hope to meet you again to-night. Though I am forbidden to mention the names of the living, I cannot abstain from recalling the ample bequest of the late Celine B. Hosack. It is to that liberality of the community that we have again appealed lately in our efforts to raise our library fund to $100,000. The response elicited thus far appears to justify our hope of attaining our ends in the nearest future; it certainly proves that a generous public appreciates the additional factors of learning and erudition in its skilled medical advisers.

Nor does the Academy appeal to you in its own behalf only. Every advance in the standard of medical education is a new ally to the Academy. The medical schools need endowments, like ourselves. Medical teachers are not rich; they should not be expected or made to look for a livelihood to the fees obtained from the students; that is a fact now acknowledged, and an ideal realized in the medical department of Columbia University. Laboratories of hygiene, chemistry, physics, botany, biology, should not be supported by the contributions of medical men only, or perhaps not at all. What monarchy is in the old world, that is democratic in the new, namely, the evidence and representation of the condition of its political and moral civilization? Hospitals you have built in large numbers, and in some instances more than required, and still some more are demanded. No scholar is imaginable without a library, no anatomist without a dissecting-room and a museum, no chemist or physicist or physiologist without experimentation, no medical graduate who is to practise on you and yours without instruction in a clinical hospital intimately connected with the medical school, and situated

on or near its grounds. Imagine, mothers, that every year hundreds of men and women begin the practice of medicine without ever having seen a baby sick in bed.

There is many another way in which the community may render itself useful to the medical profession. See to it that no personal interest, vanity, or misapprehension interfere with the progress of medicine. It is through our own efforts that we overcame the lack of knowledge on the part of legislators, and the opposition of medical schools, when we enforced a certain amount of preliminary education and the establishment of State examinations. See that these your gains, for they are yours, be not taken away from you; they were conquered in your behalf. See that scientific study and progress are not shorn of their prerogatives, that is, experimentation, and that your legislators are not influenced except by facts. When, for instance, agitators speak to you of the cruelties of vivisection, remember that they select that hard word in order to conceal what it means, that is, animal experimentation, which is already secured and protected against barbarousness and cruelty by a well-adjusted and satisfactory law, that was passed by former legislatures and ought to be left intact. Tell them also that you know that the action of many therapeutical remedies useful to them and their children could be studied by animal experimentation only; that one of the most formidable calamities of former times, the terror of every woman who was to become a mother, childbed fever, has been reduced to the very lowest figure wherever the teachings of animal experimentation have been headed; that hydrophobia, always fatal, has been made accessible to treatment with at least fair results; that tuberculosis may be and is in part confined within certain limits; that the prevention of cholera, even that of the plague, is no longer a dream; that the mortality of diphtheria is reduced to nearly one-half of what it was;

that quite certainly the future therapeutics of scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, and other scourges of mankind will be based on antitoxins; that the success of surgical operations under the influence of antisepsis and asepsis is simply marvellous; and that all these blessings are the direct result of animal experimentation. Tell them also that the horse or sheep that furnishes the antitoxin which is to save American children does not even suffer, and if it comes to the worst, if rabbits and guinea-pigs have to be sacrificed by humane men armed with skill and anæsthesia, that the future ought to belong as much to mankind, ay, more to mankind, than to rabbits and guinea-pigs, or to those animals that you hunt over fences and brooks, and, with the permission of the law, shoot to death amidst the excited laughter of sport, but pretend to shed tears over, when science tries to fathom new wonders, to establish more firmly the foundations of health and life for old and young, and to discover new means of salvation for this republic and mankind.

In what I state I identify the demands of the profession at large and of medical science with those of the New York Academy of Medicine. Ours is "*Una fides, altare commune,*" one faith and a common altar. That shibboleth you will find is the sole inscription on our home in Forty-third Street. What you will do for one you will be doing for all. Whatever you do, you will contribute to the medicine of the present and of the future, and to the great work in store for it. We know that it is levity only that makes empty hypotheses, sometimes, unfortunately, even laws; that much labor, however, and hard work are required to obtain great results. In all humility, but with earnestness, medical men tender you their labor in practice, in hospitals, on the teachers' platform, in the laboratories. What they expect and look forward to is appreciation, not of the individual, but of the aggregate work, and co-

operation on the part of the public, for the immediate results of our work are at the same time humane and practical. The reduction in your death-rate of one in a thousand means, beyond the saving of one life, a lowering of more than thirty in the total number of cases of sickness, and therewith prevention of much anxiety, wretchedness, and financial loss or ruin in as many families. Results like these are liable to be accepted as natural; they are claimed, as it were, as the normal appendages of modern civilization. It should not be forgotten, however, that they are obtained only by the work of medical men who labor for the good they can do, often as hermits, unknown, and unappreciated, always bent upon the diminution of the number of problems which hitherto were deemed hopeless. The medical searcher is like the astronomer who differentiates in nebulous distances stars big and small, luminous and dark, fixed and migrating. More than any other man, he spies for the relation and connection of things and phenomena, and becomes the true philosopher and physician, who was called godlike by a great poet three thousand years ago.

Much of what I touched upon has been, or is being, accomplished. The rapidly increasing facilities of investigation have changed the methods and aspects of modern medicine to such an extent as to make me anxious to know what the orator of the next semi-centennial celebration will have to say to you. Part of it I know, and you will know it too when I beg you to consider with me during the last minute of my address the possibilities and the certainties of medicine. Its methods of investigation will never be changed, for they have become those of natural science, and these, because they are based on observation and experimentation, are unalterable. Indeed, medicine is a part of the natural sciences; the human organism, well and sick, physical and spiritual, is the subject

of its scrutiny. Man's nature, both normal and abnormal, belongs to the domain of medical inquiry. Psychology has for some time past become a branch of physiology. The sound mind, its aberrations and freaks, the soul with its holiness or turpitude, no matter whether considered by the believing philosopher or the searching materialist, are topics of biological study. The explanation and relations of most intimate physical and psychical processes are sought for, will always be sought for, by the sanitarian, the teacher, the clergyman, the judge, the statesman. It is in medicine that they will find them. The time will soon come when the culture of a nation will be estimated according to the mutual relations of medicine and the people.

Is this an ideal? It is, but no Utopia. Indeed, much of what was an ideal twenty-five years ago has been achieved. It is probably true, however, that no ideal will ever meet with its entire consummation, and ideals will be modified or expanded. Nor do I believe that even the star guiding the three sages of the East shone always with equal splendor. Thus it is possible that what I earnestly hope for in the next half-century will not be completely fulfilled; but woe to the man, to the profession, to the nation, without an ideal as a guiding star. To medicine in its legitimate and just meaning that star is the improvement of man both individually and collectively. It demands and promises the combination of scientific research into the wants of mankind, with the application of preventives and remedies for its physical, intellectual, and moral dangers and defects. To keep and fortify medicine on that platform is the ideal of our calling. By working for it, medicine and medical men may create that power which alone protects individuals against hebetude or despair, and nations against wreck and perdition. That power is benevolence, beneficence, and mutual assistance.

In introducing the President of the United States, the President of the Academy said:

"It is now our distinguished honor to welcome a gentleman whose deep interest in the affairs of the Academy of Medicine has caused him to lay aside for a brief time the duties of his great office, that he might join with us in the ceremonies of the occasion. It is my great pleasure to present to you one for whom sincere men have a profound respect, patriotic people a high esteem, and intimate friends an abiding affection."

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have anticipated the share assigned to me on this occasion with considerable trepidation, for various reasons. I have been chiefly disturbed, I believe, because of my inability to discover sufficient ground for my right to join those who celebrate the semi-centennial of a medical association.

If, in passing through that period in boyhood when the desirable choice of future activity seemed to rest between running away from home to be a sailor and staying at home to be a doctor, I inclined toward the more quiet and orderly of these pursuits, this surely furnishes no basis at this late day for a claim of relationship to the medical fraternity. Nor do I forget that less than seven years ago I was accorded the privilege of participating in the exercises when the corner-stone was laid of the building which is now the home of the organization which to-night celebrates its half-century of useful and honorable existence. But this incident which aroused an interest, still undiminished, in the welfare of the Academy of Medicine, hardly entitles me to a share in the felicitations of those who have since borne the heat and burden of its work while I have enjoyed the ease and happy surroundings of public station.

Confessing, therefore, that I have no right to even standing-room within the inner circle of the profession, I have boldly and without the least authority determined to speak to you as a representative of the vast army of patients and laymen.

At the outset I desire to remind you that you owe us much. Though largely in the majority and with plenty of members to spare, those who are well-conducted among us do not vex you with hurtful competition. Instead of making life hard for you by an observance of the laws of health, we assist you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We are obedient and submissive to your commands, that is, when we are sick, and we sometimes pay your bills even after a recovery to health, which we are always certain would have resulted without your interference.

In these circumstances, if when in perfect health we venture to assert ourselves and tell you what is in our minds, it is not fair to liken us to a certain personage who when sick a saint would be, though very differently inclined when well.

We begin by conceding most heartily and without the least reservation the learning and skill of those now constituting the medical profession, and the wonderful advance that has been made through their untiring labors and investigations, in the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life.

It may be that this seems to you an acknowledgment so much your due as to be hardly worth making. You should, however, value it because it is sincerely made by those who were not born yesterday, but who hold in lasting and tender memory the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated suffering and saved human life. We know that it was not given to

him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark. We remember with abhorrence his ever-ready lancet, and the scars of his bloodletting found in every household. We endure with complacency the recollection of his awful medicine-case, containing bottles, powders, and pills, which, whatever might be thought of them now, seemed then to be sufficient for all emergencies, to say nothing of the tooth-pulling tools and other shiver-breeding instruments sometimes exposed to view. If he was ignorant of many of the remedies and appliances now in use, he in a large measure supplied the deficiency by hard-headed judgment, well-observed experience, and careful nursing. Besides, it was in his favor that he did not have to bother his head with many of the newly invented and refined diseases that afflict mankind to-day. He had no allotted hours for his patients, but was always on duty, and we knew the sound of his gig as it rattled past in the night.

Your ways are better than his; but we desire you to regard this admission as all the more valuable because it is carved out of our loyalty to our old village doctor, who brought us through the diseases of childhood without relapse, who saved from death our parents and our brothers and our sisters in many a hard combat with illness, and who, when vanquished and forced to surrender, was present in the last scene to close the eyes of his dying patient and sympathize with those who wept.

I hasten to say that we do not for a moment suppose that advancement in the science of medicine and surgery has smothered the faithfulness and tender consideration which characterized the practitioner of former days. If we seek charitable service to the sick and suffering, a noble appreciation of obligation to humanity, and self-abnega-

tion in the discharge of professional duty, we must look for them among our physicians and surgeons of to-day.

If we have now arrived at an understanding, you are, I hope, prepared for a suggestion quite in keeping with the extremely moderate and reasonable disposition that characterizes the patient and layman. You have invaded our benighted contentment and led us out into broad fields of scientific discovery. This has inspired us with a newborn spirit of wisdom and criticism, which demands that new and larger fields be opened to our complacent gaze. You have penetrated the places where the germs of disease are hidden. We are quite certain that you should be required to destroy the origin of disease and ultimately usher in the day when the only escape from the world will be through a passage-way marked "Old-age exit." If this has the appearance of exacting too much, or if business considerations present obstacles to its accomplishment, I think we ought, perhaps, to reduce our claims, or at least give our doctors time to find other employment.

In the meantime those of us who are conservative must be allowed to hope that further investigation will continue to point the way to the prevention of disease. For this investigation we must still rely upon the efforts of those who have already done so much in that direction, encouraged and stimulated by such effective organizations as the Academy of Medicine. We are sure that this work, having arrested the attention of the world's brotherhood of medical science, will not be neglected, nor need we fear that America's contribution to splendid results will be deficient.

In some instances, however, investigation has performed its part, and only effective action in other quarters is necessary to supply needed remedies. In such cases, of course, you are absolved from all responsibility in your professional character by exhibiting dangers and warning

against them. Thus, certain diseases which you deem contagious, yet remain imperfectly isolated. You have demonstrated the peril to health of unwholesome water and noxious surroundings, and yet much remains to be done by way of protecting our people against these dangers. You have established a code of ethics which condemns charlatanism in all its forms, and yet ignorant pretenders roam over the land offering to perform miracles, or are located in our towns and cities, preying upon the weakness of the sick and afflicted, while men and women are allowed to die without medical attendance, deluded with the hope that faith will save them in their last extremity. Within the limits of your professional power and influence you seek to restrain any approach to criminal malpractice, yet newspapers disgustingly, though covertly, advertise the way to such crimes, and startle their readers with sensational tales of death and misery to which they are directly accessory.

I need not suggest that such evils are allowed to exist by reason of the insufficiency of our laws or a laxity in their execution. I have intimated that for this condition you are not responsible, in a professional sense; but are you sure that as citizens you are doing all in your power to remedy the situation?

The village doctor was not only our physician, but he was a man of influence in all neighborhood affairs. In every matter that concerned the good of the community he was at the front. He was President of the Village or represented his town in the County Board of Supervisors; and if he was ever late in visiting a patient it was because he lingered at the post-office to discuss the political situation. Thus he joined with the performance of professional duty a discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

We cannot but think that the discoveries and improvements in medical practice which we now enjoy are dearly

bought if the members of the profession in their onward march have left behind them their sense of civic obligation and their interest in the general public welfare. We cannot accuse you of utter neglect of your duty to the country; and yet we cannot keep out of mind the suspicion that if your professional work in exposing evils was more thoroughly supplemented by labor in the field of citizenship these evils would be more speedily corrected.

If laws are needed to abolish abuses which your professional investigations have unearthed, your fraternity should not be strangers to the agencies which make the laws. If enactments already in force are neglected or badly executed, you should not forget that it is your privilege and duty to insist upon their vigorous and honest enforcement. Let me also remind you of the application to your case of the truth embodied in the homely injunction: "If you want a job well done, do it yourself." If members of your profession were oftener found in our national and State legislative assemblies, ready to advocate the reformatory measure you have demonstrated to be necessary, and to defend your brotherhood against flippant and sneering charges of impracticability, the prospect of your bestowal upon your fellow-men of the ripened results of your professional labor would be brighter and nearer.

While thus suggesting the need of your influence in legislative circles for the accomplishment of reforms related to your profession, you will, I hope, permit me in conclusion to enjoin upon you the duty of an active and general interest and participation in public affairs for the promotion of your country's good in all phases. Our Government was founded in the faith and anticipation that those who loved it most and were best able to hold it steady would be at its helm. Without this it would surely go astray. Never did patient need your medical

treatment more than the body politic now needs the watchful care of your patriotic and disinterested citizenship.

No object of personal ambition and no activity of professional life should be permitted to withhold from our Government the tithe of devotion and service due from its thoughtful, intelligent, and educated citizens. The reward of a willing recognition of our obligation to watch and protect our free institutions and preserve them from weakness and decay will surely come when a just government, supported by the patriotism of a loving people shall bestow with equal hand, upon us and all our countrymen, the blessings of national peace, contentment, and happiness.

Mr President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have anticipated the
duty assigned to me on this occasion with considerable
trepidation for various reasons, but chiefly I believe because
of my inability to discover sufficient grounds for my right
to join in the celebration of the semi-centennial of an
incorporation association.

If in passing through the period of
boyhood when the claims of paternal authority seemed to each
bottom running away from home to be a sailor and staying
at home to be a doctor, I exhibited towards the more spirited
and wilful of these principles those early pleasures do claim at
this late day for a claim of relationship to the medical
profession. I remember too that less than seven years ago,
I was accorded the privilege of participating in the ceremonies
attending the laying of the corner stone of the building which
is now the home of the organization which to-night celebrates
its half-century of useful and honorable existence; but this
memorable, though it seemed then intensely still continues in
the welfare of the University of Michigan, hardly entitles
me to a share in the felicitations of those who have seen
been the head and business of its work, which I have enjoyed
the most and highly commendings of public station.

Confessing therefore that I have no right

to some standing - some within the inner circle of the profession, I dare boldly and without the least authority obtruded to speak to you as a representative of the whole body of patients and laymen.

Ask the outset I desire to remind you that you are mortal. Though largely in the confidence and with plenty of patients around to share, those of us who are well conducted do not pay you with thankful completion and instead of seeking life and fame for you by an observance of the laws of health, we punish you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We owe obedience and submission to your commands when we are sick and we sometimes pay you bills even after we recover to health, and when we are perfectly certain we should have recovered without your interference.

In view of your obligation to us, if we, when in perfect health and far from your control, venture to assail ourselves and call you blaming what is in our minds, it is strongly doubted and unfair to bitter us to a certain punishment who when sick a month would lie, strongly by difficulty and obtained when well.

We begin by conceding most heartily and without the least reservation, the learning and skill of those who constitute the medical profession, and the wonderful

advance that has been made through their untiring labors and investigations, in the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life.

It may be that this seems to you an extravagant argument to clearly you show that it is hardly worth making. You should however take it, because it is sincerely made on behalf of those who have not been yesterday and who exist in casting back under necessary the administration of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and see how the living monument of his faithful care. He the alleviated suffering and saved human life. We know that it was such pains to him to see the bright light that now marks the path of medicine and surgery; but you cannot convince me that he gazed entirely in the dark. He remember without abhorrence his own ready knowledge and the state of his blood letting found in every household. He endow with complacency the association of his crafts medicine can with its bottles, powders and pills which, whatever may be thought of them now, seemed then to be sufficient for all wrongs—even to the letting of the last pulling tools and other skin healing-instruments sometimes offered to him. If he was ignorant of many of the remedies and applications now in use, he is a large measure supplied the deficiency by hard headed fragments, skill, a keenness of perception and careful observing. Besides, it was in his favor

that he has had obliged to battle his hard with many of the most dreaded and inflamed diseases that afflict humanity to day. He had no allotted hours for his patients, but was always on duty; and he knew the sound of his gig on the cattle track in the night.

While we admit that you may be better than he, we ask you to regard the admission as but the more valuable because it is caused out of our loyalty to our old college doctor, who brought us through the diseases of childhood, watched at college, who stood from death our parents, our brothers and our sisters in many a hard combat with illness, and who when vanquished and forced to surrender, his stomach in the last scene to close the eyes of his dying patients and sympathize with them who mourn.

I desire to say that he who seek for a thorough system which advancement in the science of medicine and surgery have inculcated the faithfulness and tender consideration which characterized the practitioner of former days. If to day we seek charitable succor to the sick and suffering, a noble appreciation of obligation to humanity, and self abnegation in the discharge of professional duty; he stands still back for it among our physicians and surgeons.

If he have has received ah an understanding I hope you are prepared for a suggestion quite in keeping with the extremely modest and honorable disposition always

characteristics of the Jetuah and Layman. You have invaded an benighted Continent and Cast us out into broad fields of scientific discovery. This has inspired us with a new born spirit of kindness and toleration which demands that hereafter Clergymen should be esteemed to our Confederacy of Light. You have penetrated the place where the germs of disease are hatched. We do not quite perceive it which will due regard to our precious lives and the immense importance of this Investigation, you should be done with it can be done with perfect and convenient celerity which reckoning the origin of disease. We are not disinclined to be unreasonable in our expectations; and if serious Considerations present themselves as obstacles to this results, we might perhaps reckon on demanding, to commit to a postponement of the time when the only escape from the world will be through the old age exit, until our doctors succeed in finding new occupations.

I beg to thank them of us who are such Communicative and reasonable speech that Continued investigation will still finish the key to the prevention of disease. For this investigation we are quite willing to rely upon the efforts of those who have already done so much in this direction, and upon the encouragement and stimulation of such efforts organizations as the Academy of Medicine. We do not doubt that this result having already strongly arrested the attention of the scientific

Attendance of medical science, will be already known to, and to disable each Governor's contribution to the Obtainable results will be dispersed.

In some fields human investigation has been pressed with speed and only after action in other quarters on inquiry to discern hidden causalities. In such cases, having exhibited dangers and warned against them, you are absolved from all responsibility in your professional character. Yet certain diseases which you deem contagious are unfortunately incited. You have demonstrated the peril to health of overcrowded rooms and dirty surroundings; and you must remain to be done by way of protecting the people against these dangers. You have entitled a Code of ethics which condemns Obstetricians in all its forms; and yet ignorant pretenders roam over the land offering to perform miracles, as in centuries and cities, preying upon the weakness of the sick and afflicted, while those and means are allowed to die without medical attendance. Refreshed with the hope that future will see them in their best capacity. Within the limits of your professional powers and influences, you seek to restrain any approach to criminal malpractice; yet nevertheless diligently though covertly advertise the way to such crimes and startle their readers with sensational tales of shocks and misery to which they are directly necessary.

I need not suggest that such birds are allowed to exist either by reason of the insufficiency of our law or laxity in their execution. I have intimated that for this condition you are not responsible in a professional sense; but do you deem that as citizens you are doing all in your power to remedy the situation?

The village doctor was not only a physician but he was a man of influence in all neighborhood affairs. In every matter that concerned the good of the community he was at the front. He was President of the village or represented his town in the County Board of Supervisors; and if he was ever late in reaching a patient it was because he lingered at the fireside of a distressed situation. Then he found with the performance of professional duty a discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

We cannot but think that the diminution and impairment in medical practice are clearly taught if the members of the profession in their several wards, have left behind them their sense of civic obligation and their interest in the general public welfare. We cannot assume you of entire neglect of your duty to your Country; and yet we cannot resist the suspicion that if your professional work in offering aid has been thoroughly supplemented by labor in the fields of citizenship, there would be more speedily corrected.

If there are wards to abolish alcoholism

while your professional investigations have ascertained, your fraternity should not be a stranger to the agencies which make the Laws. If ascertainments already in force are neglected or badly executed, you should not forget that it is your privilege and duty to demand upon their vigorous and honest enforcement. Let me also remind you of the application to your Case of the truth embodied in the homely injunction "If you want a job well done, do it yourself". If members of your profession have oftimes found in the National and State Legislative assemblies, ready to execute the reformatory measures you have demonstrated to be necessary, how to defend your brotherhood against flippant and seeming charges of impracticability, the speech of your Customers upon your follow men of the refined results of your professional Labor must be brighter and braver.

While thus suggesting the need of your influence in Legislative Circles for the accomplishment of reforms related to your profession, you will, I hope, kindly bear in remembrance to bestow upon you the duty of an active and general interest and participation in public affairs for the promotion of your Country's good in all its phases. Our government was founded in the faith and anticipation that there who loved it most and knew best could it steadily should direct its Course. Without this it will surely go astray. Never

child patriotism and your practical recognition of your duties as a body politic are beside the watchful care of your instructors and disinterested citizenship.

No object of personal ambition, and no activity of professional life should be permitted to withhold from our government the tribute of devotion and service due from its thoughtful, intelligent and educated citizens. The demand of a willing recognition of our obligation to watch and protect our free institutions, and preserve them from weakness and decay, - will surely come to such government represented by the patriotism of a loving people. Let us unite with equal hands upon our land all our countrymen, the blessings of national peace, contentment, and hopefulness

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

ADOPTED JANUARY 6, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, HELD JANUARY 6, 1847.

Dr. John Stearns in the Chair.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Association shall be called the "New York Academy of Medicine," and be composed of Resident and Corresponding Fellows.

Art. 2. The objects of the Academy shall be:

First. The separation of the Regular from Irregular Practitioners.

Second. The association of the Profession Proper for purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship.

Third. The promotion of the character, interests, and honor of the fraternity, by maintaining the union and harmony of the regular profession of the city and its vicinity, and aiming to elevate the standard of Medical Education.

Fourth. The cultivation and advancement of the science, by our united exertions for mutual improvement, and our contributions to Medical Literature.

Art. 3. The Resident Fellows shall be regular Practitioners of Medicine or Surgery in the City of New York, or its vicinity; shall be proposed by a Fellow of the Academy to the Committee on Admissions, which shall satisfy itself of the regular standing of the candidate, by cre-

dentials or otherwise, and upon its recommendation, he may be admitted by a vote of the Academy, at a regular meeting. A residence of three years in this city or vicinity shall be necessary to eligibility in the Fellowship of the Academy.

Art. 4. No Proprietor or Vender of any patent or secret remedy or medicine, nor any Empirical or Irregular Practitioner, shall either be admitted to or retained in the Fellowship of this Academy.

Art. 5. Corresponding Fellows may be elected on the nomination of the Committee on Admissions, which shall vouch for their being duly qualified Practitioners; but the votes of three-fourths of the Fellows present, at a regular meeting, shall be necessary for such election. The number of Corresponding Fellows shall be limited to one hundred.

Art. 6. The officers of the Academy shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries, designated for Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, and a Librarian; who shall be elected annually by ballot at the regular meeting in January. They shall severally perform the duties indicated by the title of their respected offices.

Art. 7. The President shall appoint, immediately after his election, the following Standing Committees, each of which shall consist of five Resident Fellows:

First. A Committee on Admissions.

Second. A Committee on Finance.

Third. A Committee on Medical Ethics.

Fourth. A Committee on Publication.

Fifth. A Council of Appeal.

Art. 8. Alterations of this Constitution shall not be made except at a meeting subsequent to that at which such alteration shall have been proposed in writing.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,

FROM 1847 TO 1897.

OFFICERS—1847.

President ..... John Stearns, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Francis Upton Johnston, M.D.
Thomas Cock, M.D.
John Brodhead Beck, M.D.
John Wakefield Francis, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Benjamin Drake, M.D.
Treasurer ..... Roberts Watts, M.D.
Librarian ..... Thomas Masters Markoe, M.D.
Orator ..... John Wakefield Francis, M.D.

OFFICERS—1848.

President ..... John Wakefield Francis, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Thomas Cock, M.D.
John Brodhead Beck, M.D.
John Kearny Rodgers, M.D.
William W. Miner, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... Marcus Lorenzo Taft, M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Gurdon Buck, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.
Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.
Orator ..... James Robert Manley, M.D.

OFFICERS—1849.

President ..... Valentine Mott, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Isaac Wood, M.D.
James Robert Manley, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
Thomas Cock, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... John Ledyard Vandervoort, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... Thomas Morris Franklin, M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... John Glover Adams, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.
Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.
Orator ..... Alfred Charles Post, M.D.

OFFICERS—1850.

President ..... Isaac Wood, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Galen Carter, M.D.
Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.
James Cotton Bliss, M.D.
Alfred Charles Post, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... John Glover Adams, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... Jackson Bolton, M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.

Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Willard Parker, M.D.
John Kearny Rodgers, M.D.
John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

Orator ..... Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.

OFFICERS—1851.

President ..... Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Galen Carter, M.D.
Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.
John Kearny Rodgers, M.D.
John Putnam Batchelder, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... John Glover Adams, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... Jackson Bolton, M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.

Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Willard Parker, M.D.
John Kearny Rodgers, M.D.
Isaac Wood, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

OFFICERS—1852.

President ..... Thomas Cock, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.
James Anderson, M.D.
John Putnam Batchelder, M.D.
Gurdon Buck, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Jackson Bolton, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... George Absalom Peters, M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. William Currie Roberts, M.D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.

Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Willard Parker, M.D.
John Glover Adams, M.D.
Isaac Wood, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.
Orator ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

OFFICERS—1853.

President ..... Isaac Wood, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D.
William Detmold, M.D.
Willard Parker, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Samuel Augustus Purdy, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... John Foster Jenkins, M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.
William Rockwell, M.D.
Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.
Benjamin Ogden, M.D.
Samuel Pomeroy White, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

OFFICERS—1854.

President ..... Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
William Detmold, M.D.
John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Samuel Augustus Purdy, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... Edwin Bolles Stimson, M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.
William Rockwell, M.D.
Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.
Benjamin Ogden, M.D.
Samuel Pomeroy White, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.
Orator ..... John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.

OFFICERS—1855.

President ..... John Wakefield Francis, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D
Gurdon Buck, M.D.
William Detmold, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... John Winantz Greene, M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary... John Glover Adams, M.D.

Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.
William Rockwell, M.D.
Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.
Benjamin Ogden, M.D.
Samuel Pomeroy White, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

Orator ..... John Watson, M.D.

OFFICERS—1856.

President ..... Willard Parker, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... John Watson, M.D.
Jackson Bolton, M.D.
Gurdon Buck, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... William Frederick Holcombe, M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary... John Winantz Greene, M.D.

Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.

Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.
Galen Carter, M.D.
William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.
John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.
Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.
Benjamin Ogden, M.D.
Samuel Pomeroy White, M.D.

Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.

OFFICERS—1857.

President ..... Valentine Mott, M.D.

Vice-Presidents ..... James Rushmore Wood, M.D.
Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
John Watson, M.D.
Benjamin Fordyce Barker, M.D.

Recording Secretary ..... Charles Frederick Heywood, M.D.

Assistant Secretary ..... Francis Upton Johnston, Jr., M.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... John Winantz Greene, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.; Galen Carter, M.D.; William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.; John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.; Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.; Benjamin Ogden, M.D.; Samuel Pomeroy White, M.D.
Librarian ..... Thomas Ferris Cock, M.D.
Orator ..... James Marion Sims, M.D.

OFFICERS—1858.

President ..... John Putnam Batchelder, M.D.
Vice-Presidents ..... Charles Edward Isaacs, M.D.; William Holme Van Buren, M.D.; John Watson, M.D.; Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
Recording Secretary ..... Charles Frederick Heywood, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... Francis Upton Johnston, Jr., M.D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary.. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary... John Winantz Greene, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees ..... James Anderson, M.D.; Galen Carter, M.D.; William Nelson Blakeman, M.D.; John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.; Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.; Benjamin Ogden, M.D.; Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
Librarian ..... Samuel Rotton Percy, M.D.
Orator ..... Edmund Randolph Peaslee, M.D.

OFFICERS—1859.

President ..... John Watson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents ..... Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.; Joel Foster, M.D.; Gurdon Buck, M.D.
Recording Secretary ..... Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
Assistant Secretary ..... Francis Upton Johnston, Jr., M.D.
Corresponding Secretary ..... John Winantz Greene, M.D.
Treasurer ..... James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees ..... Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.; Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D.; James Anderson, M.D.; Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.; Isaac Wood, M.D.
Librarian ..... Samuel Rotton Percy, M.D.
Orator ..... William Currie Roberts, M.D.

OFFICERS—1860.

President	John Watson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents	Joel Foster, M.D. Gurdon Buck, M.D. Moses Depew Van Pelt, M.D.
Recording Secretary	Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	John Henry Hinton, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary	John Winantz Greene, M.D.
Treasurer	James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees	James Anderson, M.D. Jacob Harsen, M.D. Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D. Isaac Wood, M.D.
Librarian	Samuel Rotton Percy, M.D.
Orator	John Watson, M.D.

OFFICERS—1861.

President	James Anderson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents	Joel Foster, M.D. Moses Depew Van Pelt, M.D. Alfred Charles Post, M.D.
Recording Secretary	Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	John Henry Hinton, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary	John Winantz Greene, M.D.
Treasurer	James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees	Jacob Harsen, M.D. Richard Sharp Kissam, M.D. Benjamin Ogden, M.D. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D. Isaac Wood, M.D.
Librarian	Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.

OFFICERS—1862.

President	James Anderson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents	Moses Depew Van Pelt, M.D. Alfred Charles Post, M.D. Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D.
Recording Secretary	John Henry Hinton, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	Fessenden Nott Otis, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary	John Glover Adams, M.D.
Treasurer	James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees	Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D. Isaac Wood, M.D. Jacob Harsen, M.D. John Robert Van Kleek, M.D. Joel Foster, M.D.
Librarian	Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.
Orator	Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.

OFFICERS—1863.

President	James Anderson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents	Alfred Charles Post, M.D. Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D. Alfred Underhill, M.D.
Recording Secretary	John Henry Hinton, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	Fessenden Nott Otis, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary	John Glover Adams, M.D.
Statistical Secretary	John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.
Treasurer	James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees	Isaac Wood, M.D. Isaac Ebenezer Taylor, M.D. John Robert Van Kleek, M.D. Joel Foster, M.D. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
Librarian	James Lenox Banks, M.D.
Orator	John William Draper, M.D.

OFFICERS—1864.

President	James Anderson, M.D.
Vice-Presidents	Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D. Alfred Underhill, M.D. Alfred Charles Post, M.D.
Recording Secretary	John Henry Hinton, M.D.
Assistant Secretary	William Mellen Chamberlain, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary	John Glover Adams, M.D.
Statistical Secretary	Samuel Smith Purple, M.D.
Treasurer	James Otis Pond, M.D.
Trustees	Isaac Ebenezer Taylor, M.D. John Robert Van Kleek, M.D. Joel Foster, M.D. Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D. Moses Depew Van Pelt, M.D.
Librarian	James Lenox Banks, M.D.

OFFICERS—1865.

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Vice-Presidents	Alfred Underhill, M.D. Alfred Charles Post, M.D. Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D.
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1849.....*James Robert Manley, M.D.
1849.....*Galen Carter, M.D.
1850.....*Joseph Mather Smith, M.D.
1850.....*James Cotton Bliss, M.D.
1850.....*Alfred Charles Post, M.D., LL.D.

* Deceased.

Elected.

1851.....*John Putnam Batchelder, M.D.
1852.....*James Anderson, M.D.
1852.....*Gurdon Buck, M.D.
1853.....*Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.
1853.....Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D.
1853.....*William Detmold, M.D.
1853.....*Willard Parker, M.D., LL.D.
1854.....*John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.
1856.....*John Watson, M.D.
1856.....*Jackson Bolton, M.D.
1857.....*James Rushmore Wood, M.D., LL.D.
1857.....*Benjamin Fordyce Barker, M.D., LL.D.
1858.....*Charles Edward Isaacs, M.D.
1858.....*William Holme Van Buren, M.D., LL.D.
1858.....*Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
1859.....*Joel Foster, M.D.
1860.....*Moses Depew Van Pelt, M.D.
1862.....*Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D.
1863.....*Alfred Underhill, M.D.
1864.....*Alfred Cotton Post, M.D., LL.D.
1865.....*Henry Daggett Bulkley, M.D.
1866.....*Oliver White, M.D.
1867.....*Isaac Ebenezer Taylor M.D.
1868.....*Edmund Randolph Peaslee, M.D., LL.D.
1869.....*Joseph Chrisman Hutchison, M.D.
1870.....*William Currie Roberts, M.D.
1871.....*Austin Flint, M.D.
1872.....Samuel Smith Purple, M.D.
1873.....*Samuel Thomas Hubbard, M.D.
1874.....*John Call Dalton, M.D.
1875.....Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.
1876.....*Fordyce Barker, M.D., LL.D.
1877.....*William Thomas White, M.D.
1878.....Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
1879.....*James Rosebrough Leaming, M.D.
1880.....*Frank Hastings Hamilton, M.D., LL.D.
1881.....Robert Fulton Weir M.D.
1882.....Horace Tracy Hanks, M.D.
1883.....*Horace Putnam Farnham, M.D.
1884.....Robert Fulton Weir M.D.
1885.....*Charles Carroll Lee, M.D.
1886.....Henry Drury Noyes, M.D.
1887.....William Henry Draper, M.D.
1888.....Andrew Heermance Smith, M.D.
1889.....Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa, M.D.

* Deceased.

Elected.

1890.....Richard Channing Moore Page, M.D.
1891.....Edward Lawrence Keyes, M.D.
1892.....Charles McBurney, M.D.
1893.....Lewis Atterbury Stimson, M.D.
1894.....Joseph Decatur Bryant, M.D.
1895.....William Mecklenberg Polk, M.D.
1895.....Daniel Lewis, M.D.
1896.....Egbert Henry Grandin, M.D.
1897.....Everett Herrick, M.D.

LIST OF RECORDING SECRETARIES OF THE ACADEMY.

1847.....Ferdinand Campbell Stewart, M.D.
1849.....*John Ledyard Vandervoort, M.D.
1850.....*John Glover Adams, M.D.
1852.....*Jackson Bolton, M.D.
1853.....*Samuel Augustus Purdy, M.D.
1855.....*Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
1857.....*Charles Frederick Heywood, M.D.
1859.....Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
1862.....John Henry Hinton, M.D.
1865.....*William Mellen Chamberlain, M.D.
1868.....*Edward Houghton Janes, M.D.
1871.....*William Thomas White, M.D.
1877.....Horace Tracy Hanks, M.D.
1880.....Edwin Fletcher Ward, M.D.
1883.....William Henry Katzenbach, M.D.
1885.....Arthur Middleton Jacobus, M.D.
1892.....Richard Kalish, M.D.
1895.....Reginald Hall Sayre, M.D.

LIST OF TREASURERS OF THE ACADEMY.

1847.....*Robert Watts, M.D.
1848.....*James Otis Pond, M.D.
1877.....*Horace Putnam Farnham, M.D.
1883.....William Floyd Cushman, M.D.
1892.....Orlando Benajah Douglas, M.D.

LIST OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE ACADEMY.

1847.....*Benjamin Drake, M.D.
1848.....*Gurdon Buck, M.D.
1849.....*John Glover Adams, M.D.
1850.....*Edward Langdon Beadle, M.D.

* Deceased.

Elected.

1853.....*Samuel Conant Foster, M.D.
1855.....*John Glover Adams, M.D.
1856.....John Winantz Greene, M.D.
1862.....*John Glover Adams, M.D.
1868.....*William Currie Roberts, M.D.
1871.....*John Glover Adams, M.D.
1885.....*Louis Elsberg, M.D.
1886.....*Wesley Mannen Carpenter, M.D.
1889.....M. Allen Starr, M.D.

LIST OF STATISTICAL SECRETARIES OF THE ACADEMY.

1863.....*John Hoskins Griscom, M.D.
1863.....Samuel Smith Purple, M.D.
1868.....William Faulds Thoms, M.D.
1873.....*Bradford Smith Thompson, M.D.
1874.....Allan McLane Hamilton, M.D.
1878.....*Francis Varian White, M.D.
1886.....Adoniram Brown Judson, M.D.

* Deceased.

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